

\*\* May 1989 \*\*

SCHEDULE OF CONDITIONS FOR THE IMPORTATION OF HORSES INTO NEW ZEALAND  
FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. PERMIT

1.1 A permit to import must be obtained from the Chief, Veterinary Officer, MAFQual, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, P.O. Box 2526, Wellington, New Zealand.

1.2 The importer must supply the following information:

- name and address of exporter/consignee;
- the date of the proposed importation;
- number, breed, age, sex, and identification of the animals;
- the address of the premises where the animals will be held on arrival in New Zealand.

2. DOCUMENTATION

The permit and all the required certification must accompany the consignment to New Zealand.

3. ELIGIBILITY FOR IMPORTATION

3.1 The animal has been in Canada or the United States for the whole of the 2 month period immediately before shipment.

3.2 The animal to be exported has not during the period of 6 months preceding export been in any country of Asia or Africa.

3.3 The animal to be exported has not during the period of 3 months preceding export been in any country of Central or South America, or the Caribbean.

3.4 The animal is not known ever to have been infected with Taylorella equigenitalis, the causal organism of contagious equine metritis. (In the case of stallions which have been previously infected, exemption may be considered, provided full details, and prior application is submitted to the Chief, Veterinary Officer, MAFQual, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.)

3.5 In the case of a female animal, it is less than 7 months pregnant.

4. IDENTIFICATION

All animals must be identified on the shipper's declaration and on veterinary certificates by a brand or tattoo if so marked, OR

On an outline diagram giving details of any marking, scars, whorls, etc,

OR

In an official passport which accompanies the animal if applicable.

5. QUARANTINE

Horses for export to New Zealand must undergo 30 days of USDA supervised quarantine in approved quarantine premises in the United States of America.

6. HEALTH TESTING AND TREATMENTS

6.1 The required health tests and treatments are defined in the Veterinary Certificate B.

6.2 All serological and semen culture tests must be conducted at either a Government/Federally approved laboratory or at a Government/Federal laboratory (e.g. National Veterinary Services Laboratories or NVS Laboratories, Ames, Iowa).

6.3 In order to qualify for entry into preexport quarantine and for export to New Zealand, the horses must be tested for equine viral arteritis (EVA) on two occasions

on both the premises of origin and in the pre-export quarantine premises.

Serological tests for EVA are to be run concurrently at the same laboratory. This requires duplicate samples to be taken at each of the samplings, one of these is tested immediately and the other stored for subsequent testing. As a result, the final preexport quarantine test will be conducted on four samples run concurrently at the same laboratory. All four results will be used in the evaluation of the horse's EVA status. If all four serum samples are tested negative individually, then it will not be necessary to run all four serum samples concurrently.

A positive antibody titer is taken as 1 in 4 and higher.

Samples from all horses must show stable or declining antibody titres.

NOTE: one doubling of titre between the first on-farm sample and the final pre-export quarantine sample will be accepted as normal laboratory variation.

6.4 Where entire males tested positive for EVA, they must qualify for export on the basis of two negative virus isolation tests for EVA on semen.

Semen samples must contain the sperm-rich portion of the ejaculate, not pre-ejaculate fluid or dismount samples.

No disinfectants or detergents must be used on the animals or the equipment used in semen collection. Only water must be used in the preparation of horses for semen collection.

Either a new A-V liner or one that has been washed with water only must be used for collection of semen samples.

6.5 Horses with the following test results for EVA are eligible for export:

Mares, geldings, fillies: any antibody titre is acceptable provided it is stable or declining.

Colt foals at foot, sexually immature colts: These animals are unacceptable unless the titre is less than 1 in 4.

Sexually mature entire males:  
All seronegative animals are acceptable.

Seropositive males must have a stable or declining antibody titre and be negative to virus isolation on two semen samples.

## 7. TRANSPORT

7.1 The vehicles in which the horses are transported from the approved quarantine premises to the place of embarkation must be cleaned and then disinfected using a disinfectant approved by the USDA.

7.2 The animals may only be shipped on aircraft which can carry crates or pens of a standard and type approved by the New Zealand Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, MAFQual, and/or the USDA.

7.3 The crates or pens to be used for carrying the horses in the aircraft must be new or satisfactorily cleaned and sprayed with an approved disinfectant.

7.4 The interior of the aircraft must be satisfactorily cleaned of all debris and disinfected.

7.5 The animals may only travel to New Zealand by an air route approved by the Chief Veterinary Officer, MAFQual, MAF, New Zealand and must be accompanied by an approved New Zealand or Australian government veterinary officer.

7.6 Just before take off, the animal compartment must be effectively sprayed with an approved insecticide.

7.7 No animals other than those destined for Australia or New Zealand are permitted to be carried on the aircraft.

7.8 The use of hay or straw as bedding is not permitted. Only sterilized peat, soft board or other inert approved products may be used.

#### 8. ENTRY CONDITIONS

8.1 Details of transport and arrival times must be supplied to the District Veterinary Office at the airport of entry not less than 7 days in advance of importation.

8.2 A permit to land will be issued if the animals are healthy on arrival and the documentation is in order.

8.3 The importer is to keep the animals on the premises described on the permit for a period of 21 days.

MAFQual, MAF, must be advised of any change of address.

During this period they may be inspected by a Ministry Inspector appointed under the Animals Act (1967).

Any death or suspected infectious disease occurring during this time should be reported to a veterinary practitioner who should be advised that the animal has recently been imported into New Zealand from the United States.

#### PLEASE NOTE

The attached health conditions have been agreed as being suitable for trade between the Exporting and the Importing countries. It is expected that the animal/s being shipped will meet the conditions in every respect.

Occasionally it is found that, due to extenuating circumstances, the animal/s do not completely comply with the requirements. In such cases, applications for dispensations will be considered and issued at the discretion of the NZMAF, but only if the following information is forwarded by the certifying Government's Veterinary Authorities:

1. which clause/s of the health requirements cannot be met and how this has occurred;
2. the reason the animal/s are considered to be of an "equivalent health" status and/or what proposal is made to return the animal/s to an equivalent health status as set-out in the Health Conditions;
3. the reasons why the Veterinary Authorities believe this proposal should be acceptable to the NZMAF and their recommendation for its acceptance.

Health Certificate  
Issued \_\_\_\_\_

Health Certificate No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary Seal  
Appears Over the Certificate No.)

ZOO-SANITARY CERTIFICATE:

Species: HORSES  
To: New Zealand

Exporting Country: UNITED STATES OF AMERICA      Import Permit No. \_\_\_\_\_

Ministry/Department: U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Service: APHIS, VETERINARY SERVICES

Region:

I: IDENTIFICATION OF ANIMALS

Identification

<u>Permanent</u>	<u>Temporary</u>	<u>Breed</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Total number of animals: \_\_\_\_\_

II: SOURCE OF ANIMALS

Name and address of exporter: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Place of origin of animals: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Airport of embarkation: \_\_\_\_\_

III: DESTINATION OF ANIMALS

Name and address of consignee: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Means of transport: \_\_\_\_\_

Airport of arrival: \_\_\_\_\_

IV: SANITARY INFORMATION

Recorded on Owners/Managers Declaration A and Veterinary Certificate B.

Health Certificate No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary Seal  
Appears Over the Certificate No.)

OWNER'S/MANAGER'S DECLARATION - A

I, \_\_\_\_\_ being the owner/manager\* of the animals  
identified in Part I of this certificate declare that:

1. The animals have been in the United States of America or Canada for the whole of the 2 month period immediately before shipment.
2. The animals are not known to have ever been infected with the Taylorella equigenitalis, the causal organism of contagious equine metritis.
3. In the case of female animals, they are less than 7 months pregnant.
4. The animals have not during the period of 6 months preceding export been in any country of Asia or Africa.
5. The animals have not during the period of 3 months preceding export been in any country of Central or South America or the Caribbean.
6. The animals have not been used for breeding or racing during the period of 30 days prior to the commencement of pre-export isolation.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Signed (Owner/Manager)

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Address: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\* Manager does not refer to the export/shipping agent or to the pre-export quarantine operator.

Health Certificate No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary Seal  
Appears Over the Certificate No.)

VETERINARY CERTIFICATE - B

I, \_\_\_\_\_ being a Veterinary Officer of the  
USDA, or a veterinary officer approved by the USDA, certify with respect to the  
horses identified in Part I of this certificate that:

1. Owner's Declaration

After due inquiry I have no reason to doubt the owner's/manager's  
declaration.

2. Country Freedom

During the period of 12 months preceding export the following diseases  
had not been reported in the USA.

Contagious equine metritis	Surra
African horse sickness	Epizootic Lymphangitis
Venezuelan equine encephalomyelitis	Glanders
Dourine	

3. During the period of 6 months immediately preceding export there have  
been no importations of equines to the United States of America from countries where  
African horse sickness is known to occur or where vaccination against the disease is  
practiced, which do not fully qualify for entry into the USA.

4. Premises of Origin

4.1 After due inquiry I have no doubt that during the period of 3 months  
immediately preceding export the animals have been held only on properties that are  
free from clinical, serological, pathological, or histological evidence of active  
equine viral arteritis (EVA) or of equine viral rhinopneumonitis (EHV-1) infection.

4.2\* During the period of 40 days immediately preceding pre-export quarantine the  
animals were tested as follows:

4.2.1 Two serum neutralization tests for EVA at a greater than 21-  
day interval with stable or declining antibody titres.

4.2.2 Any entire male that is seropositive has undergone virus  
isolation for EVA virus on a semen sample with negative  
results.

NOTE: For specification of the test procedures and interpretation,  
See Schedule of Conditions, Section 6.

\* During this period, the horses do not have to remain on a single property,  
but may be on a number of locations as long as each property complies with the  
requirements of New Zealand.

Health Certificate No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary Seal  
Appears Over the Certificate No.)

5. Pre-Export Quarantine

5.1 The animals have been isolated from all other equines not of the same  
export consignment in premises approved by USDA for a minimum period of 30 days  
immediately prior to export, and during that period they have not shown any symptoms  
of disease and have not been in contact with any animal suffering from disease.

5.2 During the 4 months prior to the schedule date of export there has been  
no clinical, or other evidence, of the following diseases on the quarantine premises  
or on contiguous properties:

Ulcerative lymphadenitis	Salmonellosis
Equine viral rhinopneumonitis	Strangles

Rabies  
Mange

Equine encephalomyelitis  
Equine influenza

5.3 During the period of quarantine, vesicular stomatitis had not been reported within 100 km of the isolation premises.

6. The animals have had no known exposure to rabies and no cases of rabies have occurred on the isolation premises or on contiguous premises during the previous 6 months.

#### 7. Testing

7.1 During the pre-export quarantine the animals were tested for the following diseases with a negative result in each case:

7.1.1. Equine piroplasmosis, (B. equi and B. caballi) using the complement fixation test or immunofluorescence tests.

Date of Test \_\_\_\_\_

7.1.2 Equine infectious anemia using the AGID test (Coggin's test) or ELISA test.

Date of Test \_\_\_\_\_

7.1.3 Vesicular stomatitis (New Jersey and Indiana strains)  
CF or SN test.

Date of Test \_\_\_\_\_

7.2 During the pre-export quarantine the animals were tested for EVA as follows:

7.2.1 Two serum neutralization tests for EVA at a greater than 21-day interval with stable or declining antibody titres.

Health Certificate No. \_\_\_\_\_  
(Valid only if the USDA Veterinary Seal  
Appears Over the Certificate No.)

7.2.2 Any entire male that is seropositive has undergone virus isolation for EVA virus on a semen sample with negative results.

NOTE: For specification of the test procedures and interpretation,  
See Schedule of Conditions, Section 6.

#### 8. Vaccination

8.1 During the period of 12 months preceding export, but not within 30 days of export, the animals have been vaccinated against the following diseases with a vaccine licensed by the Government of the United States or Canada:

8.1.1 Equine encephalomyelitis Eastern, and Western (inactivated bivalent vaccine)

Date of Vaccination \_\_\_\_\_

8.1.2 Equine influenza, types A1 and A2 (inactivated vaccine).

Date of Vaccination \_\_\_\_\_

#### 9. Treatment

The animals have been treated with the appropriate dose of a Ivermectin based anthelmintic on the premises of origin during the 40 days prior to movement into pre-export isolation and again in the pre-export isolation facility within 14 days of embarkation.

Dates of Treatment

\_\_\_\_\_

10. The animals on leaving the isolation premises were loaded on to vehicles which were cleaned of all foreign matter and sprayed on all surfaces with a disinfectant.

11. The vehicles used to transport the animals to the departure point were closed and sealed using USDA seals bearing the numbers.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
USDA Veterinarian/Accredited \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

NOTE: Sections signed by an accredited veterinarian will require endorsement from a full-time USDA veterinarian to the effect that the process has been audited by the USDA and there is no reason to doubt the authenticity of the certification.

Health Certificate Number \_\_\_\_\_

PORT VETERINARY CERTIFICATE - C

I, \_\_\_\_\_, being a Veterinary Officer of the U.S. Department of Agriculture certify with respect to the horses identified in Part I of this certificate that:

1. The crates or pens to be used for carrying the horses in the aircraft are:

1.1 new; OR

1.2 if previously used have been cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

2. The interior of the aircraft was satisfactorily cleaned of all debris and disinfected with an approved disinfectant.

3. The animals were inspected in daylight, within 24 hours of export, and were found to be free of evidence of infectious or contagious disease and were fit to travel.

\_\_\_\_\_  
U.S. Department of Agriculture  
(Valid only if the USDA Seal Appears  
over the Signature.) \_\_\_\_\_ (Date)

PROTOCOL FOR THE APPROVAL OF PRE-EXPORT ISOLATION PREMISES FOR THE EXPORT OF  
LIVESTOCK TO NEW ZEALAND

APPROVAL

1. The pre-export isolation premises must be approved (following inspection) by a full time salaried veterinarian of the exporting country.
2. Approval is to be given provided that the following conditions are complied with by a full time government veterinarian, and may be rescinded at any time or at the request of NZMAF, for failure to comply with these conditions.
3. Approval may be given on either a per shipment basis or an annual basis.
4. On expiration of an annual approval a further re-approval inspection will be necessary.
5. The full time government veterinarian responsible for this importation is acting as an "agent" for NZMAF in assuring the NZ Government that the conditions for import are being met.

AIM OF ISOLATION

1. To prevent contact (direct or indirect) between animals for export and any animals that are not of tested equivalent health status.

LOCATION OF PREMISES

1. The isolation premises should be as close as possible to the port of embarkation i.e. not more than 3 hours traveling time and not more than 240 km (150 miles) in distance.
2. Two different shipments cannot be concurrently isolated on the same premises.
3. It should not be possible for any livestock to approach to within 20m of the perimeter of the isolation facility when in use.

TYPE OF PREMISES

1. It must be an indoor enclosed facility which is of sound permanent construction with surfaces capable of being cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant\* prior to use.
2. The indoor facility must have floors of sand or clay; in this case the surface must be renewed with clean, fresh material for each quarantine intake.
3. The physical facilities provided should be consistent with adequate husbandry requirements of the animals involved taking into consideration the species, age and sex.
4. External yards may be used for exercise and should be constructed of stockproof materials with a solid or sand covered base.
5. Fresh (not pond) water shall be provided to all stalls and yards. Access to surface water should be prevented.
6. The facility must have an adequate drainage system independent of other buildings on the premises. There should be no run-off from the areas adjacent to the isolation facility.
7. The entire facility including exercise facilities should be surrounded by a shockproof perimeter fence.
8. The perimeter fence should preferably have only one or two entries (gates) which should be kept locked when the facility is unattended.
9. A gate for personnel may be provided and be capable of being locked.

10. Signs should be attached to the perimeter fence indicating that the facility is an isolation facility and that no unauthorized entry is permitted.

11. The owner or others with financial interest in the facility or premises, are not permitted to isolate their own animals in the isolation facility.

#### MANAGEMENT

1. The facility must be cleaned and disinfected with an approved disinfectant prior to each new consignment of animals.

2. Adequate feeding and watering facilities must be provided.

3. All fittings and utensils used should remain on the isolation facility throughout the isolation period and should be cleaned and disinfected prior to each new consignment of animals.

4. All fodder (hay, grain, etc.) and bedding should be stored within the isolation facility prior to the isolation period commencing. Any additional fodder or bedding must be from a source where there has been no potential contamination by livestock.

5. Vehicles should be cleaned and disinfected prior to each new intake of animals and must remain within the facility during the isolation period (with the exception that mechanized disposal of litter is permitted). Adequate precautions must be taken to prevent the introduction of contamination and disease. If vehicles are removed for mechanical attention they must be disinfected before re-entry to the isolation facility.

6. Vehicle wheels must be cleaned prior to entering the quarantine premises where, at the main vehicular entrance, they are then disinfected by either a vehicular wheel bath or a portable sprayer which should be filled with a suitable approved disinfectant, at the specific concentration.

7. Clothing and footwear used only on the facility must be worn when attending the animals in isolation.

8. A footbath should be provided at the personnel entrance and be filled with a suitable approved disinfectant, at an approved concentration.

9. A changing area should be situated as close as possible to the personnel entrance.

10. The animals in isolation must be attended by staff having no contact with other animals of the same species.

#### SUPERVISION

1. The isolation facility is under the control of the Government Veterinary Authority, A full time government veterinarian may delegate the supervision of the isolation facility to a veterinarian who is in the part time employ of the Government Veterinary Authority e.g. an APHIS Accredited Veterinarian (USA) or an LVI (UK). The delegated veterinarian is known as the supervising veterinarian and must demonstrate a thorough knowledge of the New Zealand export health certification and isolation requirements to the full time government veterinarian.

2. The supervising veterinarian should and have no financial interest in the animals undergoing quarantine.

3. All animal handlers and/or caretakers involved in the shipment must be approved by the supervising veterinarian and they must demonstrate to the supervising veterinarian a thorough knowledge of the isolation requirements and the proper sanitation procedures, prior to the beginning of the isolation.

4. The isolation facility must be under daily supervision by an experienced stockperson who is responsible for the other stock attendants and must report any problems promptly to the supervising veterinarian.

5. Only the animal handlers and/or caretakers involved in that particular shipment

are allowed access to the isolation facility. Other personnel may be granted access to the isolation facility provided approval is given by the supervising veterinarian. The necessity for access must be justified and an understanding of isolation conditions demonstrated by any personnel granted access.

6. Any problems during the isolation period should be immediately reported to the full time government veterinarian overseeing the shipment, and to NZMAF as appropriate.

7. A record of the names of the animal handlers and/or caretakers should be kept at the isolation facility. All other personnel entering the isolation facility must sign a register.

8. The supervising veterinarian must ensure that the animals entering the isolation facility meet the place/country of origin health and testing requirements.

9. The supervising veterinarian should make a minimum of two (2) visits per week which should be recorded in the register.

10. The supervising veterinarian must make themselves available for consultation with Australian or New Zealand MAF escorting quarantine veterinarians.

#### TRANSPORT

1. The transport of the animals to the port of departure must be by the most direct route and be in cleaned and disinfected trucks. During transport the animals must not come into contact (direct or indirect) with animals not similarly certified for export to New Zealand.

2. Loading at the pre-export isolation facility should be overseen by the supervising veterinarian or a full time government veterinarian. Transportation should be in trucks that are sealed or escorted by the supervising veterinarian or a full time government veterinarian. If sealed, the numbers of the seals should be forwarded to the port veterinarians to check that the seals have remained unbroken and have not been replaced.

3. The isolation facility should be locked after removal of the horses in case it is necessary to return the horses to the facility for any reason, e.g. in case of aircraft failure.

#### SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

1. Premises - property (farm, ranch) on which isolation facility is located.

2. Facility - buildings and/or yards used for the specific purposes of pre-export isolation.

\* Disinfectant - should be of virocidal and bacteriocidal nature (e.g. "Environ" in the USA) and should be approved for use by the requisite Government Veterinary Authority.